AMERICAN AIRLINES (AA) MEDICAL KSV PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. How do you perform the Valsalva Maneuver?

A. Instruct person to pinch nose, close mouth, and blow air from a pinched nose

B. Drink water

C. Tilt head back and sniff

D. Pinch ears and hum

2. How many Sani-Com wipes are included in the Flight Attendant Service Kit (FASK)?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 20

D. 25

3. Which could be symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reaction?

A. Fever

B. Nausea

C. Itching/ burning skin & localized swelling

D. Dizziness

4. Which option lists the correct POC contact channels?

A. Flight Deck only

B. Medlink only

C. Flight Deck and Ground Crew

D. Flight Deck and Medlink

5. In a scenario where a passenger is unconscious and not breathing, what should you shout to alert fellow crew members?

A. Code Red with location of passenger

B. Mayday, Mayday

C. Code Blue, initiating medical alarm

D. Stand by, alert captain

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6. If a flight attendant has a 'customer acceptance concern' related to an obvious or suspected illness or medical situation, who should they contact first?

A. The agent, who then contacts the CRO

B. The CRO directly

C. The customer service supervisor

D. The medical director

7. A pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight. What is one of the primary considerations?

A. Determine gestational age if possible and arrange rapid transport to a medical facility; keep patient comfortable and safe

B. Terminate the pregnancy on board

C. Administer labor-inducing medication

D. Wait until landing to decide

8. What information should be prioritized when reporting a medical emergency to ground-based medical support?

A. The passenger's name and seat number only.

B. The exact medical history and full chart.

C. The presenting symptoms, vitals, and substance exposure details.

D. The airline's flight number and destination.

9. What does INUSDA mean?

A. Inflammation

B. Irrationality

C. Insomnia

D. Insurance

10. How many chest compressions are recommended per minute?

A. 90

B. 120

C. 80

D. 100

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. How do you perform the Valsalva Maneuver?

A. Instruct person to pinch nose, close mouth, and blow air from a pinched nose

B. Drink water

C. Tilt head back and sniff

D. Pinch ears and hum

The Valsalva maneuver is about increasing intrathoracic pressure by forcing air out through a closed airway. This rise in chest pressure can stimulate the vagus nerve, which helps slow the heart rate in certain fast rhythms, and it also helps equalize pressure in the middle ear by opening the Eustachian tube. The way to do it is to pinch the nose shut, keep the mouth closed, and try to blow air out as if you're blowing through the pinched nose. That action creates the expiratory effort against a closed airway, producing the desired pressure effect. Other options don't generate the same controlled intrathoracic pressure change. Drinking water doesn't affect heart conduction or ear pressure. Tilting the head back and sniffing doesn't create the expiratory effort needed. Pinching the ears and humming may pressurize the ears somewhat but is not the standard technique for achieving the vagal and pressure effects of the Valsalva maneuver.

2. How many Sani-Com wipes are included in the Flight Attendant Service Kit (FASK)?

A. 10

B. 15

C. 20

D. 25

The main idea being tested is the standard quantity of Sani-Com wipes included in the Flight Attendant Service Kit. This fixed amount is chosen to reliably support routine sanitation needs during a typical service without making the kit bulky. Fifteen wipes provide enough supply for multiple quick cleanups and hand sanitizing tasks across a flight segment, while keeping the kit light enough for daily use and easy re-stocking. If there were fewer, a crew could run short during busy service moments. If there were more, it would add unnecessary weight and cost without a proportional benefit for standard operations. So, the standard inclusion is fifteen wipes.

3. Which could be symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reaction?

A. Fever

B. Nausea

C. Itching/ burning skin & localized swelling

D. Dizziness

Allergic reactions that are mild to moderate often show up on the skin. The hallmark is itching or burning skin paired with localized swelling, which is the body's familiar reaction to an allergen causing hives and nearby swelling (angioedema). This combination—itchy, irritated skin with swelling confined to a specific area—is the best fit for a mild-to-moderate allergic response. Fever isn't typical of a straightforward allergic reaction; it points more toward infection or another non-allergic issue. Nausea can occur in various conditions and isn't a defining sign of a mild allergic reaction. Dizziness can appear if a reaction worsens or there's low blood pressure, but that's more characteristic of a progression toward a more severe reaction rather than a mild one. If symptoms escalate to swelling of the throat, trouble breathing, or feeling faint, that would require urgent medical attention.

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4. Which option lists the correct POC contact channels?

A. Flight Deck only

B. Medlink only

C. Flight Deck and Ground Crew

D. Flight Deck and Medlink

When navigating an in-flight medical event, you need channels that provide both aviation coordination and medical guidance. The flight deck is the primary point of contact for cockpit communication, operational decisions (like a possible diversion), and coordinating with cabin crew and air traffic control. Medlink gives real-time medical input from a physician, helping with triage and treatment decisions. Ground crew are part of the support team but are not the designated medical POC channels. So, combining the flight deck with Medlink covers both essential aspects—operational command and medical expertise—making this the best choice.

5. In a scenario where a passenger is unconscious and not breathing, what should you shout to alert fellow crew members?

A. Code Red with location of passenger

B. Mayday, Mayday

C. Code Blue, initiating medical alarm

D. Stand by, alert captain

The main idea is how to rapidly summon the right people for a medical emergency on board. In this scenario, shouting "Code Red" and giving the passenger's location immediately signals fellow crew to respond with the medical kit, call for any onboard medical professionals, and coordinate a rapid response. This specific alert is designed for in-flight medical emergencies and is understood by cabin crew as the call to mobilize help right away. Why this works best: it triggers a focused, on-scene medical response without involving external distress channels. It also communicates urgency and directs teammates to the exact location. Why the other options aren't ideal: Mayday is reserved for aircraft distress to outside authorities, not for in-cabin medical help. A hospital-style "Code Blue" isn't the standard airline term and can cause confusion among crew. A generic "Stand by, alert captain" delays mobilization and doesn't directly summon the medical crew or resources needed.

6. If a flight attendant has a 'customer acceptance concern' related to an obvious or suspected illness or medical situation, who should they contact first?

A. The agent, who then contacts the CRO

B. The CRO directly

C. The customer service supervisor

D. The medical director

In an on-board medical concern, the fastest and most reliable approach is to escalate through the established onboard liaison chain. The flight attendant should notify the agent first because the agent is the designated on-board point of contact who can quickly triage the situation, gather essential passenger information, and promptly alert the ground-based CRO to mobilize the right medical resources. This keeps the response organized, ensures privacy and proper documentation, and prevents delays that could occur if the CRO or other roles were contacted directly without going through the trained onboard channel. The CRO then coordinates with medical professionals and any needed services, while the medical director or supervisor aren't the immediate next step in an acute in-flight situation.

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7. A pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight. What is one of the primary considerations?

A. Determine gestational age if possible and arrange rapid transport to a medical facility; keep patient comfortable and safe

B. Terminate the pregnancy on board

C. Administer labor-inducing medication

D. Wait until landing to decide

When a pregnant passenger goes into labor on a flight, the priority is to get her to definitive obstetric care as quickly as possible while keeping her safe and comfortable. If possible, determine the gestational age to help guide triage and what kind of facility may be needed once she lands. Coordinating rapid transport to a medical facility ensures she can be managed by trained obstetric professionals with the necessary equipment, which isn't available on board. Staying with her and keeping her comfortable reduces stress and helps with any adjustments during transfer. Terminating labor or inducing labor on the aircraft isn't appropriate given the lack of sterile conditions and supervision, and waiting until landing would delay critical care and could increase risk. So, the best course is to determine gestational age and arrange rapid transport, while keeping the patient safe and comfortable.

8. What information should be prioritized when reporting a medical emergency to ground-based medical support?

A. The passenger's name and seat number only.

B. The exact medical history and full chart.

C. The presenting symptoms, vitals, and substance exposure details.

D. The airline's flight number and destination.

In an in-flight medical emergency, the fastest path to effective guidance is to convey data that directly informs immediate care. Describing presenting symptoms tells responders what the patient is experiencing at that moment and which body systems may be involved. Providing current vitals gives objective, actionable information about stability and how the condition is evolving, which helps determine the level of urgency and the next steps for treatment or monitoring. Details about substance exposure are crucial because toxins, drugs, or toxins can change the differential diagnosis and influence treatment choices, potential airway concerns, and contraindications for certain medications. While a passenger's name or seat number might be useful for records after the fact, they don't impact clinical decisions. A full medical history or chart may not be available right away and could be inaccessible or irrelevant until the patient's condition stabilizes. The focus for ground-based support should be concise, clinically relevant data: what the patient is experiencing now, objective vitals, and any substances they may have been exposed to, so appropriate on-board and remote medical actions can be guided immediately.

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9. What does INUSDA mean?

A. Inflammation

B. Irrationality

C. Insomnia

D. Insurance

Acronyms are built from the initial letters of words, but they only have a clear meaning when you know where they come from and what they're referring to. INUSDA isn't a standard term on its own. The familiar and widely used abbreviation is USDA, which stands for United States Department of Agriculture. When you see something like INUSDA, it's usually meant to indicate something associated with or located in that department, not a standalone concept like inflammation, insomnia, irrationality, or insurance. Because the listed options don't form a recognized expansion of INUSDA, the item is ambiguous without context. In such cases, look for clues in the surrounding text or check the source to confirm what the acronym is supposed to represent.

10. How many chest compressions are recommended per minute?

A. 90

B. 120

C. 80

D. 100

The main idea is the pace of chest compressions during CPR. High-quality CPR requires a brisk, steady rate, ideally about 100 to 120 compressions per minute. Choosing 100 per minute as the answer fits well because it sits right in that recommended range and is a practical, sustainable tempo for most rescuers to maintain proper depth and full chest recoil. Compressing too slowly (80 or 90) can reduce blood flow, while 120 is within the guideline but presents a faster pace that might be harder to sustain with good technique. So, 100 per minute is a solid, commonly used single-number target.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://aamedicalksv.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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